

Table: Clinical and Epidemiologic Differences Among Hepatitis A, Hepatitis B, Hepatitis D, and NANB Hepatitis - C and E

Clinical Features	Hepatitis A	Hepatitis B	Hepatitis D	Hepatitis C	Hepatitis E
<i>Incubation Period</i>	15 - 45 days	30 - 120 days	21 - 90 days	1 - 5 months (mean: 7-8 weeks)	3 - 6 weeks
<i>Type of Onset</i>	Usually acute	Usually insidious	Usually acute	Nonspecific symptoms followed by jaundice, eventual improvement	Usually acute
<i>Jaundice</i>	10%	15% to 20%	Varies	25%	Not known
<i>Mode of Transmission</i>					
Oral (fecal)	Usual	Never	Never	Never	Usual
Parenteral	Rare	Usual	Usual	Usual	Not known
Other	Food or Water-borne	"Intimate" (sexual) contact transfers body fluids to mucosal surfaces or under skin; perinatal	"Intimate" (sexual) contact appears to be less efficient than for HBV	One report of multiple sexual contacts increasing risk	Food or water-borne transmission seen in developing countries
<i>Sequelae</i>					
● Carrier	No	5% to 10%	Yes	About 50%	Not known
● Chronic hepatitis	No cases reported	Important cause of chronic viral hepatitis	Can cause chronic viral hepatitis	Important cause of chronic viral hepatitis	No cases reported
Mortality	0.1% - 0.2%	0.5% - 2.0% in uncomplicated cases; may be higher in complicated cases	May be as high as 30% in chronic patients	1% - 2% in uncomplicated cases; may be higher in complicated cases	20% in pregnant women; 1% - 2% in general population